

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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Continuation of last Thursday's GAZETTEER.



IN my last Paper I endeavour'd to shew, That Queen Elizabeth was so far from receiving any Advantages from encouraging Court Factions, which Mr. D'Anvers, from her Example, seems to advise all Princes to do, that Her Conduct, in this Respect, had like to have been attended with very dangerous Consequences, besides, as Osborn says, its throwing her into a deep Melancholy, of which she dy'd not long after.

Mr. D'Anvers having, in his Paper of December 11, transcribed, verbatim, a whole Essay from Osborn, which the latter intitules, *Some Advantages may be deducible from Court Factions*; but which the Former, omitting the Title intirely, states to be the *Advantages of Court Factions*, generally, without qualifying it in the Manner Osborn has done. I took Notice of such Omission and mis-stating, as a Misrepresentation of Osborn's Meaning; the Title being, as I apprehended, very material, to let the Reader into the Sense and Design of the Writer, and I shewed, that the Title to Osborn's Essay, and the Words that Mr. D'Anvers substituted instead of it, were of a very different Import; and, consequently, that Osborn's Authority was cited to prove a Thing which he never dream'd of.

BUT Mr. D'Anvers is pleas'd to say, that the Distinction which I have made, between his Words, and those of Osborn, is so very fine, that He cannot perceive the Difference; and seems to insist upon it, that saying generally and indefinitely the *Advantages of Court Factions*, as He does, is exactly the same Thing as saying only, that *some Advantages may be deducible from Court Factions*, as Osborn does; but notwithstanding this, I still think there is a wide Difference between them.

FOR in a Treatise, or an Essay, which should be intituled the *Advantages of Court Factions*, would not any one naturally imagine, that the Intention of the Author was to shew, that Court Factions were of general Utility and Advantage? Or that a Government could not well subsist, or be supported without them? Or, at least, that there was more Benefit than Prejudice to the Publick, arising from them? But, on the contrary, in a Treatise, or an Essay, such as Osborn's, which proposes in its Title only to shew, that *some Advantages may be deducible from Court Factions*, what could one expect more, than to find, that in some particular Cases, and under some particular Circumstances, Court Factions may prove of some Advantage? and not that they generally do so, and in all Cases, and under all Circumstances; which must be Mr. D'Anvers's Meaning, if he means any Thing. Does not the natural Sense and Meaning of Osborn's Words, which are short, *Some Advantages may be deducible from Court Factions*, imply that such Advantages are but rare, and barely possible, and can only happen in some extraordinary Instances, such as He particularly mentions: And, indeed, the Essay itself as well as the Title, shews this, and nothing else, to have been Osborn's Sense. If, therefore, Mr. D'Anvers had no Design to misrepresent his Author's Meaning, when he gave us the Essay at large, why did he omit the Title? It could not be for Want of Room, because it consists but of a few Words; it could not be to avoid Repetition, because he had not mention'd it before; but it must have been, because he was conscious he had not fairly stated it in his Introduction; and that under Osborn's Authority he was endeavouring to impose upon the World a most wild and strange Proposition of his own.

IN the Craftsman of December 11, above refer'd to, in which this Essay of Osborn's is transcribed, Mr. D'Anvers having told us, That by Court Factions, he meant a mix'd Administration, where no one Man hath an absolute Power of controuling, brow-beating, and turning out all his Fellow-Servants in Government. I had observ'd that he had confounded three Things, which had no Relation or Connection to one another; and I shew'd wherein the Difference between them consisted.

BUT, in Answer to this, Mr. D'Anvers says, It is a fine Thing to have a logical Head; and that, notwithstanding all my Scholastick Subtlety, he must insist upon it, that what Mr. Osborn means by a Court Faction, is the very same that he calls a mix'd Administration; or an Administration, where no one Man hath an absolute Power of controuling, brow-beating, and turning out all his Fellow-Servants in Government.

WHAT Mr. D'Anvers may call a mix'd Administration, indeed, I don't know; but, I think, it can never be the same Thing that Osborn means by a Court Faction: A mix'd Administration may produce a Court Faction, as it is in Experience generally found to do; and, for that Reason, a wise Prince, who is not compell'd to it by the Necessity of his Affairs, will never take such an Administration into his Service; but it does not therefore follow, that a mix'd Administration and a Court Faction are the same thing: They differ just as much as the Cause from the Effect. Nor can a mix'd Administration, with at all more Propriety, be said to be an Administration, where no one Man hath an absolute Power of controuling, brow-beating, and turning out all his Fellow-Servants in Government; for if that were the Case, the Consequence must be, that where there is not such an absolute Power in one Man, there must be a Faction at Court; which, certainly, is a very strange Doctrine, and must puzzle a Man of less Sagacity than Mr. D'Anvers to comprehend; but if it were really so as he has represented it, and that there could be no other Alternative, but either a sole Administration, or a Faction at Court. I beg Mr. D'Anvers's Pardon for saying, I should make no Scruple to prefer the former, as much less the Evil of the two.

BUT whoever considers the Drift and View of Osborn's Essay, will find it was writ for a quite different Purpose from that, to which Mr. D'Anvers has apply'd it; Osborn's Intention was to shew the Use of a Faction at Court, to bridle the Insolence, and restrain the Excesses of the Minions of Princes; Men, who without any Merit, Qualifications, or Abilities, but merely by the personal Affections of their Masters, are mounted up into the first Employments of the Publick, and presume to controul, dictate, and dispose of every Thing, without any Capacity, Judgment, or Knowledge in Affairs; but in all Matters that concern the Publick, govern themselves intirely by their own Caprice, Prejudices, or Affection.

SUCH were Gaveston and the Spencers in the Time of Edward the Second, they were not Ministers but Minions; they had no Merit to entitle them to the Power they held, but the Personal Favour of the Prince, and confiding in that, they made an ill Use of their Power; this naturally produced Court Factions, which proved the Ruin of those Favourites; and in such Cases, it is certainly very true, as Osborn says, that *some Advantages may be deducible from Court Factions*.

BUT Ministers, who are rais'd to that Station, from no private Motives, nor personal Affections, but purely from their Capacity and Ability in publick Affairs, undoubtedly fall under a very different Consideration; for of what Benefit can it be to the Nation, or to the Prince himself, for him to encourage Cabals and Factions against a Minister who is every way equal to the Trust reposed in him? (for Mr. D'Anvers's Doctrine extends to all Ministers alike) Instead of receiving any Advantage, he can reasonably expect to see nothing but his Affairs perpetually distressed and embarrassed, by such wild and unaccountable Politicks; even supposing that one Minister should have more Authority and Influence than the Rest, is there any thing Criminal in it? Is it against the Laws and Constitution of the Country? May it not be very right in some Respects, and arise from the Nature of his Employment, and his longer Experience in Business? or even supposing a Minister should assume a greater Degree of Power than belonged to him, is it becoming the Dignity and Authority of a Prince, to make use of such low Artifices as encouraging Cabals and Factions, to abridge his Power, and restrain him within due Bounds? Would it not be more suitable to the exalted Station and Character of a Prince to make the Act his own, and to punish such Presumption in a Minister himself, rather than have recourse to such Methods, which

must necessarily make it appear, as if he distrust'd his own Power, and was conscious of his own Weakness, and want of Authority?

BUT tho' a wise Prince will never fly for Refuge to Cabals and Factions, against an over-growing Power in a Minister, yet it possibly may have happen'd that a wise Prince may have made use of that Method, to check the Insolence of a Minister; the strong Affections, and predominant Passion that even a wise Prince may have, and which it is evident from History, that many wise Princes have had for a Favourite, may make them loth and reluctant to punish Faults themselves, which however they would be willing enough to see corrected: They would be pleas'd, perhaps, to have a Person, who abuses their Favour, how dear soever to them, humbled and chastised, but not ruined; as any publick Expression of their Resentment could hardly fail to do: Their Weakness for their Favourite might be so great, and they might be so sensible of it themselves, that in order to avoid the Pain that Complaints and Expostulations might give them, they might proceed in such a Manner; to enable them, in case of such Encounters, to excuse themselves, and to throw the Odium of any harsh or rigorous Measures upon others.

THIS may be presumed to have been the Reason of Queen Elizabeth's Politicks in her Court Factions; and if so, she acted reasonably and consistently; she knew her own Weakness, and the Ascendancy that her Favourites had over her, and she was afraid of trusting herself with the Conduct or Chastisement of them: When she thought it necessary therefore to repress their Pride, and punish their Misconducts, she employ'd proper Instruments for that Purpose; and this is what the Craftsman calls her Court Factions or mix'd Administration, tho', I think, with no very great Propriety; for Leicester and Essex were but Minions; Cecil only was properly and strictly a Minister.

INDEED Mr. D'Anvers is so candid as to admit that Osborn in his Essay, confines himself chiefly to what are called Minions or Favourites; but he says, as the Argument will hold equally strong, he himself has apply'd it to Ministers.

BUT surely, there is a very great Difference between a Minister who comes recommended to a Prince by his Talents and Abilities, and a Person who has no other Title to Power but the personal Affection of the Prince; and that Osborn had only such as the latter in View, is plain from the Conclusion of his Essay, where he explains his Meaning of Minions to be, those that are taken only upon the bare Recommendations of the Prince's private Affections.

AS to an absolute Power in any one Man of controuling, brow-beating and turning out all his Fellow-Servants in Government, Mr. D'Anvers seems to be fighting with a Shadow; for I am not at all afraid to repeat what I said before, that I never heard of any such Man in the present M——y, and I think this is so far from being an extraordinary Assertion, as he represents it to be, that I believe nobody else ever heard seriously of such an one.

Edinburgh, Dec. 30. Yesterday the Presbytery of Edinburgh took under Consideration the Affair of Mr. David Strang, touching his being guilty of marrying People irregularly, antedating Marriage Certificates, celebrating Bigamy, &c. and obstinately continuing in those wicked Practices, after being laid under the Censure of the lesser Excommunication; they therefore pronounced the Censure of the greater Excommunication upon him, shutting him out from the Communion of the Faithful, and in the Words of Holy Writ, delivered him over to Satan, &c. appointing the said Sentence to be intimated from the Pulpit of the West Kirk next Lord's Day: Against which Mr. Strang protested, and appeal'd to the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; and we hear he has since been consulting Lawyers, to know if that Sentence can be suspended.

Yesterday Morning died here the Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Dun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, a Person remarkable for her Piety and Virtue, and a shining Pattern of every





Quality that can adorn her Sex, or complicate the Character of a Christian.  
That Day one M'Leod, a Taylor, was committed Prisoner to the Cannongate Tolbooth, by Warrant of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, for enticing the Soldiers in his Majesty's Service, to take on for the Plantations. He is said to be an old Offender.

## L O N D O N

Thursday last arrived at Harwich from Holland, Dr. Sands of Cambridge, who had the Honour to attend her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange at her Lying in: And on Friday, he was introduced to her Majesty at St. James's, by whom he was received in a very gracious Manner, having left her Royal Highness in so good a State of Health as to be able to see Company.

The following is a particular Account of the late dreadful Fire, which broke out about Seven o'Clock on Tuesday Night last, as it is said, in the Kitchen of the Inner Temple Hall, and continued burning with great Fury till Five o'Clock next Morning; which entirely consumed the Inner Temple Kitchen, Buttery, the great Stairs that lead to the Hall; but the Hall was, with great Difficulty, preserved, owing to the Party-Wall. It likewise consumed the Chambers of Mr. Peters, Mr. Bristol, Clerk of the Errors, the Under-Sheriff of Essex's Chambers, Counsellor Collins's, Mr. West's, Mr. Floyer's, Mr. York's, Mr. Crew's, and Mr. Lawley's; besides divers others in Crown-Office-Row, being three large Houses; the Damage of which is computed at several Thousand Pounds. At the breaking out of the said Fire, there was a great Scarcity of Water; otherwise, 'tis thought, it would have been extinguish'd, without doing any considerable Damage. 'Tis said, that several Writings of great Consequence were consumed in the said Flames.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Right Reverend Dr. Sherlock, Lord Bishop of Sarum, Earl of Albemarle, Col. Cornwallis, and divers other Persons of Distinction, came there about 11 o'Clock at Night; and his Highness, by his Presence, animated the People, and gave Money to the Firemen and Populace, and returned about 5 o'Clock the next Morning to St. James's.

A Party of the Foot Guards were placed in the Temple Garden, to take Care of the valuable Goods, Writings, &c. that were carried there, and to secure them from the Mob; the Gentlemen, on this Occasion, being in the utmost Confusion.

Last Tuesday died at her House at Roehampton in the County of Surry, Mrs. Bently, Relict of the late John Bently, of Rochester in the County of Kent, Esq; She is said to have died worth 35,000*l.* which she has left to her only Daughter.

The same Day died at his House in Clerges Street, John Eaton, Esq; Colonel of a Company in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards.

Last Monday John Jones of Reading, Esq, was married at Acton, in the County of Middlesex, to Mrs. Chalk, Relict of the late John Chalk, of Harrow on the Hill, Esq;

On Friday next the Lord Viscount Dunkeron is to be married to Miss Elizabeth Clavering, a Fortune of 60,000*l.*

Yesterday began the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, at Westminster Hall, where Sir John Gonson, the Chairman of that Sessions, opened the same with a Learned and Excellent Charge to the Grand Jury, and (among other Things) took Notice of the visible good Effect which had already arose from the Gin Act; for that not half the Number of Recognizances for the Appearance of Persons bound over for Quarrels and Assaults, were returned to this Quarter Sessions, as used to be, &c.

Notwithstanding all the Reports that have been made of Kelly's being landed in France; there is the greatest Reason to believe, that he is still in England; and it is hoped, the Zeal of well-affected People, and the Reward of Three hundred Pounds, will, in Time, produce him; such Orders have been given at the Sea Ports for apprehending him, as will not let him soon think it safe to attempt getting out of our Island.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 14th to 1-half. India no Price. South Sea 100 3-8ths to 1-half. Old Annuity 112 3-8ths. New Ditto 112 1-half. Three per Cent. no Price. Emperor's Loan 118 1-8th. Royal Assurance 110. London Assurance 14 1-8th. African 15. India Bonds 61. 3s. to

4s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 4s. Prem. South Sea ditto 41. 10s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 11. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Talties 3 to 4 Premium. English Copper 21. 8s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 116 to 117.

November 27, 1736

**THE** Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for building a Bridge across the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the said Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act: And it having since been represented to the said Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the said Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following; that is to say, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, for which Purpose, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued so to the 19th Instant; forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 29th, and the remaining forty Shillings on the 31st of this Instant.

**This Day is Publish'd,**  
(Beautifully printed on an Elzevir Character, in a neat POCKET VOLUME)

**THE**  
**Strength and Weakness of Human Reason;**

**OR,**  
**The Important QUESTION**

**About**

**The Sufficiency of REASON**

**To Conduct MANKIND**

**To Religion and Future Happiness,**

**Argued, between an**

**Inquiring DEIST, and a Christian DIVINE;**

**AND**

**The DEBATE Compromis'd,**

**To the Satisfaction of BOTH,**

**By an Impartial MODERATOR.**

**The SECOND EDITION, Corrected.**

Printed for C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

**This Day is Publish'd.**

**INSTITUTES of Learning, taken from**  
Aristotle, Plutarch, Longinus, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Cicero, Quintilian, and many other Writers, both Antient and Modern. Containing the Method of Teaching the Classics in their most substantial and beautiful Parts: The Characters and Affections of Style: The Art of School Composition, and all Kinds of Oratory. Concluding with an Exhortation to Learning.

**By the Reverend EDWARD MANWARING.**

Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby, at the West End of St. Paul's.

*Where may be had,*

1. The Lives of the Roman Poets. By Lewis Crusius, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 2 Vols. 12mo.  
2. English Particles exemplified in Sentences, designed for Latin Exercises; with the proper rendering of each Particle inserted in the Sentence. For the Use of Eton School. The Third Edition, with large Additions. By William Willymott, L. L. D. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

*On Saturday (Jan. 1) was published,*

**THE POLITICAL STATE of GREAT-BRITAIN,**  
**For the Month of DECEMBER 1736.**

**Containing in particular,**

I. Journal of the Proceedings and Debates of last Session of Parliament continued. Containing,

1. Latter Part of the Debate upon the Mortmain Bill in the H—se of L—ds.

2. Debate in the House of C—ns on the Smuggling Bill.

3. Copy of the Amendments offered to it in the H—se of L—ds.

4. Debates upon it in that H—se.

5. Protest against its being passed.

6. Objections in the H—se of C—ns, with respect to their Privileges on occasion of this Bill.

7. Debate in the H—se of Commons upon the Motion for repealing the Test Act.

8. A Debate in that H—se upon the Bill to explain the late Act against Bribery and Corruption.

9. Bills passed.

10. His Majesty's Speech at the End of the Session.

11. Marriages, &c.

12. Bill of Mortality.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster-Row. [Price 1s. 6d.]

NB. The Proceedings and Debates of last Session of Parliament were begun in the Political State for the Month of June last, have been continued every Month since, and are in This concluded.

**Just Publish'd,**

**[Price Two Shillings Sewed.]**

**THE SCHEME and CONDUCT of PROVIDENCE, from the Creation to the Coming of Messiah: Or, An Enquiry into the Reasons of the Divine Dispensations in that Period.**

**By Mr. WELSTED.**

*In this Treatise, among other Things, are particularly consider'd, The State of Man after the Fall, and till the Deluge; The Necessity of the immediate Dispersion of Mankind, and Confusion of Languages.*

*The Reasons for raising and separating a particular People from the rest of the World, with the stupendous Steps and Evolutions preparatory to it.*

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*The Force and Foundation of Porphyry's Objections, with respect to the Time of Messiah's Appearance.*

Printed for J. Walthoe over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

*Of whom may be had,*

I. A PRAISE METHOD of CHRISTIAN Devotion laid down in Discourses, Meditations, and Prayers, fitted to the various Occasions of a Religious Life. Translated and Revised from the French of M. JURIEU, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. FLETCHER, late Bishop of Ely. The Twenty-sixth Edition (printed with a much larger Character, and on better Paper, than any of the former.) Price 2s. 6d.

*The Fame and Reputation of its Author, with the Abundance of its Editions, may recommend its Purchasing; this Book is such that otherwise known is not; but the good Spirit in its written words, has made it dear and valuable to them that do; and the good Grace of God, I hope, will make it profitable to all that meet with it.*

II. The whole FAITH and DUTY of a CHRISTIAN, methodically explained in the Words of Scripture.

By WILLIAM STEVENSON, D. D. Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Colwal in Herefordshire. The Second Edition. With a new Preface, shewing, that there is more Unity of Belief among Protestants than among Papists, and a much easier Way to Salvation. Price bound 1s. 6d. or 16s. per Dozen.

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1. A practical Discourse concerning DEATH.

2. A practical Discourse concerning the future JUDGMENT.

3. A Discourse concerning the Divine PROVIDENCE.

4. A Discourse of the Immortality of the Soul, and a FUTURE STATE.

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IX. Dr. RYMER'S General Representation of Revealed Religion. In which the chief Prejudices that have been entertained against it, are examined.

X. The Life of SETHOS. Written by the Abbot Teston, one of the Members of the French Academy, as also of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French by Mr. Lediard. 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 10*l.*

By Order of the Lord Keeper of the Seals, I have read a Manuscript, intitled, The Life of SETHOS: This Work, which containeth excellent Lessons of the most refined Morality, and is full of solid and the most extensive Learning, cannot fail of being equally instructive and entertaining.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1731.

LAVATER.

XI. SECRETA MONITA SOCIETATIS IESU.

The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. In Latin and English.

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*Motto to LAVATER'S Science.*

*Advertisement concerning this Book.*

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, many Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper, a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp, among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jesuits, being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, sent after, to a Catholic Bookseller, by Name Van Eyck, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits.

replied, that if it was only The Rules of the Society, he should not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was The Secret Instructions of the Society, the good Father, throwing up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it more advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they had after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which is there said to be taken from two Roman Catholics, Men of Credit.

**L O N D O N:** Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.